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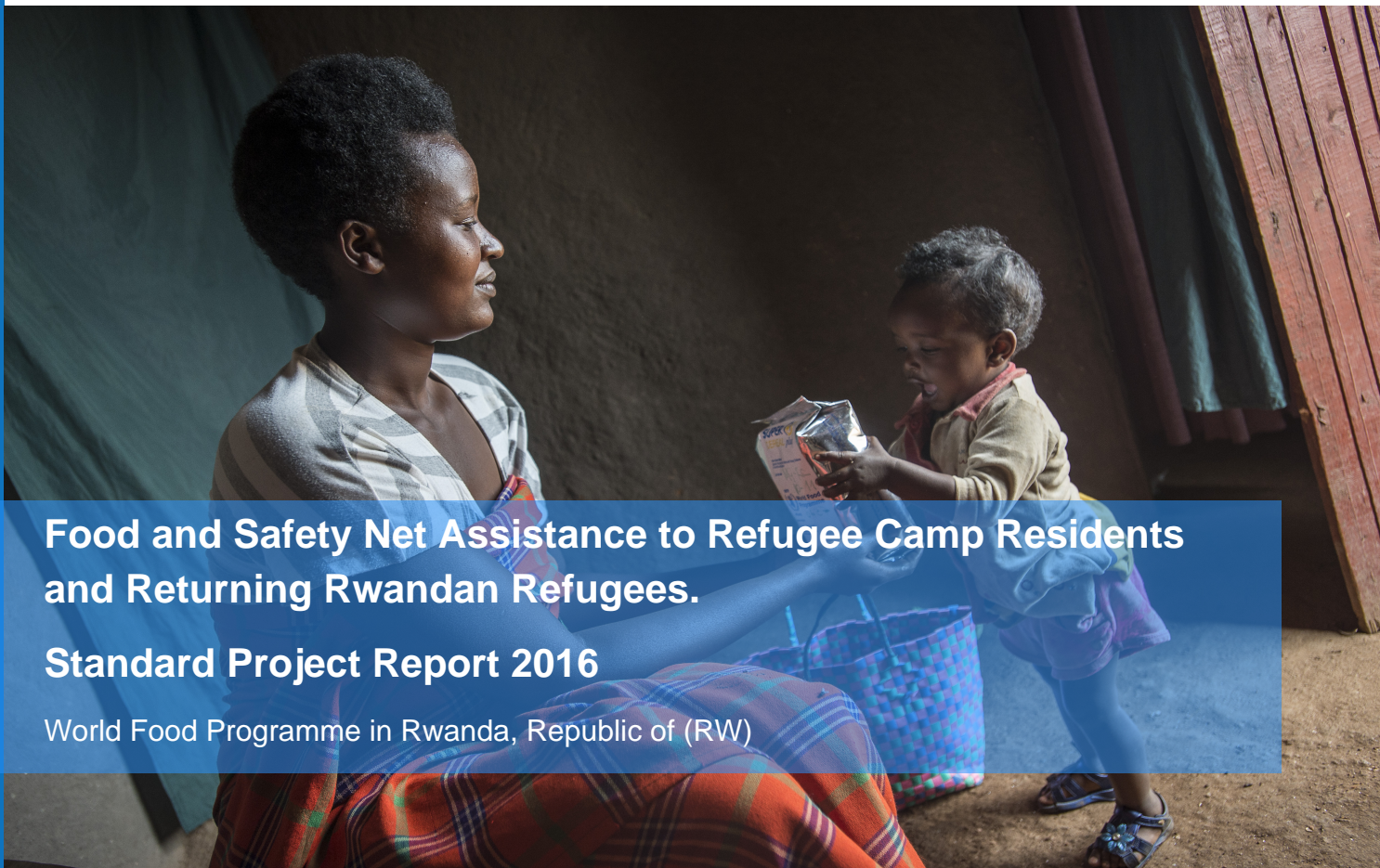
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Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

SPR Reading Guidance



Food and Safety Net Assistance to Refugee Camp Residents and Returning Rwandan Refugees.

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Rwanda, Republic of (RW)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Rwanda is a low-income, least developed country, which ranks 161 out of 187 countries based on the 2016 United Nations Human Development Report. Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa, with 416 people living per square kilometre. The total population of 11.5 million people is growing at an annual rate of 2.39 percent.

Since the 1994 genocide, the country has been rebuilding itself and improving the population's quality of life. Under the Vision 2020 programme, Rwanda plans to increase its per capita income from USD 644 to USD 1,240 by 2020, and increase life expectancy to 66 years from 49 years in 2000. Rwanda has seen an impressive annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 7.2 percent since 2010 alongside decreasing income inequality. Agriculture continues to play a key role in the economy, contributing 33 percent of the national GDP, generating 80 percent of export revenue, and accounting for more than 71.6 percent of the labour force.

Notably, the country has moved significantly ahead in terms of gender equality, coming in at number 5 out of 144 countries in the World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Index (2016). Although progress has been made in economic participation and political empowerment, Rwanda continues to experience gender challenges in the education and health sector where it was ranked 110 and 89 respectively.

The Rwandan government has set an ambitious agriculture agenda aiming at an annual average growth of 8.5 percent over the course of the second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II 2012-2017). Underlying gender issues in the agricultural sector mainly involve land rights and are rooted in customs and customary law. While the right to own and inherit land is equal for men and women in common law, customary law often undermines the right of rural women to ownership and inheritance. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal

Resources has developed a gender strategy that describes the issues in detail and sets out an agenda to address them.

According to the World Bank, Rwanda has maintained steady economic growth recently, and is expected to continue doing so in the short term, with projections to exceed 2017 regional growth rates. Although the majority of Rwandans still rely on agriculture for their livelihood, Rwanda's private, non-farm sector is growing. Moreover, Rwanda's information and communication technologies for Rwanda Agriculture initiative (ICT4Rag) aims to transform agricultural processes, systems, and infrastructure with solutions that will harness ICT to accelerate productivity and efficiency.

Although Rwanda's food and nutrition situation is classified as "serious" according to the Global Hunger Index (GHI), there has been a remarkable reduction in the country's GHI score from 58.5 in 2000 to 27.4 in 2016. The 2014 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV), found that 39.1 percent of Rwandan households, compared to 44.9 percent in 2010/2011, live below the poverty line. Furthermore, extreme poverty has reduced to 16.3 percent, surpassing the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) target of 20 percent for 2015. Rural areas in Rwanda have the highest percentage of poor or extreme poor, with the Southern and Western provinces having the highest rates of poverty.

Household food insecurity remains a major challenge, affecting 20 percent of Rwandan households according to the 2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). Household access to food is constrained by poverty, topography and scarcity of land, low productivity, inadequate employment opportunities, high food prices, recurrent climate-related shocks, and conflicts in the neighbouring countries. Food insecurity is most prevalent in rural areas bordering Lake Kivu and along the Congo Nile Crest, where soils are less fertile and land is more susceptible to erosion. Almost half the population are vulnerable to food insecurity caused by drought, particularly in eastern areas, while other areas of the country are vulnerable to flooding and landslides.

In recent years, Rwanda has seen a continued reduction in the prevalence of undernutrition. However, while the national prevalence of acute malnutrition is at an acceptable level, stunting remains a serious concern. In 2015, 36.7 percent of children aged 6-59 months were found to be stunted at the national level, with the stunting prevalence exceeding 50 percent in the hardest affected districts in northern highland areas and along the Congo Nile Crest. Only 17 percent of children aged between 6 and 23 months consume the minimum acceptable diet, which could contribute to poor physical growth.

Rwanda has made significant advances in ensuring better access to education, and has the highest primary enrolment rates in the region. In 2015, 2.45 million children were enrolled in primary school, with national net enrolment increasing slightly from 96.5 percent in 2013 to 96.9 percent in 2015. Enrolment of girls was higher at 97.4 percent compared to boys at 96.3 percent. Adult literacy rates have also seen improvement and stood at 73.2 percent for men and 68 percent for women in 2015. Despite these advances, academic achievements and completion rates remain low and national drop out and repetition rates high. The national primary school completion rate in 2015 was 60.4 percent (55.3 percent for boys, 65.5 percent for girls). The national repetition and dropout rates for primary school students in 2015 were 18.4 and 5.7 percent respectively. Quality of education and pedagogical instruction needs strengthening, with illiterate rates in WFP targeted districts are at around 40 percent. This poor literacy performance is due not only to low quality of education, but also large numbers of over aged children in the system.

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) statistics as of December 2016, Rwanda hosts 73,000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and 82,000 refugees from Burundi. The majority of Congolese refugees arrived in Rwanda in 1995-1996 after fleeing conflict in the eastern DRC, while a further 30,000 escaped from increasing insecurity during 2012 and 2013. The highly volatile political situation in DRC with the foreseen election process and resurgence of violence in the north-eastern part of the country, is raising uncertainty and compromising the chance of the DRC refugees and asylum seekers to return home. Burundian refugees have arrived in Rwanda since April 2015 following violent protests and mounting insecurity in Burundi. New arrivals continue at a low pace of 10-20 per day on average. The interagency planning scenario predicts 114,000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda by end-2017.

Over 150,000 Congolese and Burundian refugees in Rwanda continue to depend on external assistance to meet their basic food and nutritional needs. Refugees in Rwanda face a precarious food security situation as a result of their limited livelihood opportunities, notably their lack of access to land for cultivation.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The portfolio of WFP Rwanda is aligned with the Government of Rwanda's strategies and plans whose vision is that of a food secure Rwanda where people are well nourished, able to develop to their full potential, and live in resilient

communities supported by effective institutions at all levels. Accordingly, the country office has three focus areas; enhancing national capacity to develop, design and manage nationally owned hunger solutions, modelling innovations in food assistance programming, and providing humanitarian support to populations affected by crises.

In 2016, WFP continued to partner with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) to support the strengthening of national Disaster Risk Management (DRM) related capacities, with a focus on emergency preparedness and response. Pursuing the objective of strengthening MIDIMAR capacity, WFP mainly focused on a disaster communication system aimed at channelling information between central and local levels using mobile technology. Under the PRRO, WFP also maintained close engagement with MIDIMAR, whose leadership and coordination was critical to the success of the multi-agency response to the influx of Burundian refugees. In addition, WFP's implementation of cash-based transfers (CBT) using mobile technology and transition to debit smart card, supported the Government's policy of moving towards a cashless society and greater financial inclusion.

During the reporting period, WFP started a Post-Harvest Loss Reduction (PHLR) pilot programme started, targeting purchase for progress (P4P)-supported smallholder farmers to train them on more effective ways of minimizing crop losses during the post-harvest processes. This involved trainings on best practices to handle newly harvested crops, including grain storage. The project was implemented in collaboration with the government, local administration, farmers' organizations, and manufacturers. One of the objectives of WFP is to strengthen national capacity in its implementation activities and initiate a possible handover. P4P will equally leverage its investments in PHLR to build sustainable national capacity.

P4P and home grown school feeding (HGSF) programmes collaborated with the Rwandan Government to link smallholder farmers with schools in order to supply them with food. WFP also continued its partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) to establish a government led HGSF programme in four districts based on local purchase of food commodities. The school meals were coupled with literacy and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities in the same schools. To strengthen management and coordination of HGSF activities, WFP signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with MINEDUC and the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), and the four HGSF programme districts. WFP also provided technical assistance to MINEDUC to draft the national school feeding policy and strategy.

WFP implemented targeted preventive supplementary feeding under the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) framework. The findings of this project were used as lessons learned guiding WFP and the Rwandan Government, together with a number of stakeholders, to design and implement a strategy to combat chronic malnutrition. The goal of this strategy is to develop and deliver highly nutritious food products to children 6-23 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through the national fortified blended food (FBF) programme. The FBF is locally produced by the Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory and used as a dietary supplement. WFP supported the Ministry of Health (MoH) in designing this programme particularly in the areas of monitoring and evaluation, and in supply chain management.

WFP provided technical assistance to open the factory, in close collaboration with the government, to have a local facility producing foods that meet the highest standards. WFP's purchases of AIF's FBF will be provided to WFP beneficiaries, and will also act as a catalyst for fortified food products to be eventually readily accessible, affordable, and commercially viable for use in the combat of malnutrition in the region.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country programme: CP 200539 (2013-2018), approved budget USD 52 million. The Common Country Programme (CCP) 2013-2018 was comprised of two components:

- Component 1 aimed at enhancing the national capacity to design, develop and manage nationally owned hunger solutions. WFP provided technical assistance in the areas of vulnerability analysis, disaster risk reduction and management, HGSF and market access for smallholder farmers.
- Component 2 aimed at modelling innovations in food assistance programming of nationally owned hunger solutions, to provide an evidence base to support future programme scale-up and to inform best practices. WFP implemented small-scale food assistance projects for the prevention of chronic malnutrition and community resilience and productive asset creation.

The Country Programme was aligned with the Government of Rwanda's EDPRS-II, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAF) and WFP Strategic Objectives 3 and 4.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200744 (2015-2017), approved budget USD 89.67 million. The refugee and returnee operation contributed to the following Zero Hunger Challenge pillars: 1) zero children under two years are stunted, and 2) 100 percent access to adequate food year round. The specific objectives of the operation were to:

- Meet the food and nutritional needs of refugee and returnee populations, and treat moderate acute malnourished children 6-59 months during the period of assistance (WFP Strategic Objective 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies).
- Prevent chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), prevent malnutrition while improving adherence to drug protocols of people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) and TB patients, and improve access to and quality of education and health facilities in the refugee camps (WFP Strategic Objective 2 - Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies).

The objectives of the operation were consistent with the EDPRS II, and the 2013-2018 UNDAF.

Emergency Operation: IR-EMOP 201015 (2016), approved budget USD 0.88 million responded to the government request for assistance and provided emergency food assistance to populations affected by floods and landslides in northern Rwanda for a duration of three months.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

With some refugees from DRC having been hosted in Rwandan camps for nearly twenty years, the protracted relief and recovery operation's funding base shrank down to only a few major donors. However a renewed focus on resource mobilization by the Country Office, as well as the sudden onset of the Burundian crisis in April 2015, saw an enlargement and diversification of the donor base, which continued in 2016.

A hurdle has been the increased earmarking of funding towards refugees from Burundi. As a result, pipelines for activities in favour of Burundian camp-based refugees were relatively secure, while at times assistance to Congolese refugees were ensured for less than a month.

As a land-locked country, the Rwanda operations often face long lead times before actually receiving food commodities, therefore just-in-time funding would not necessarily avoid an operational pipeline break. In spite of these challenges, and thanks to its internal loan mechanisms and Global Commodity Management Facilities (GCMF), WFP has been able to deliver continuous in-kind food and cash-based general distributions, as well as targeted nutrition activities to the most vulnerable. Due to the solid support of its donors, flexible delivery mechanisms and effectiveness, WFP has been able to uphold and even improve nutritional standards throughout the camps. These results could have been even more impressive had the funding been at the planned level, which would have enabled WFP to avoid cutting rations (e.g. school meals) or to initiate some planned activities which have not materialized due to limited funding (e.g. early child development (ECD), livelihood programmes).

In 2016, WFP Rwanda's Country Programme was relatively well resourced, mainly through important bilateral donations received for two major projects – the second phase of Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) and Homegrown School Feeding (HGSF). However, late confirmation of funding resulted in delayed implementation and lower than planned achievements for both projects. For a second consecutive year, the HGSF has also been recipient of generous private sector funding, allowing WFP to complement the bilateral in-kind donations with locally produced commodities, thus enhancing the potential for sustainability of the project. In 2015-2016, the P4P programme transitioned from multilateral funding to being locally-financed. With the launch of the Post-Harvest pilot in 2016, a combination of both programmes is likely to have the potential to generate major donor interest. The joint, inter-agency nutrition programme ended in November 2016. It is hoped that new funding in 2017 will allow a new programme to build on the successes of the previous one and upscale its best practices.

Achievements at Country Level

The release of the 2015 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) report by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and WFP Rwanda was followed by a dissemination exercise, targeting districts as key users. Along with the report, more detailed district profiles were provided for a better grasp of district level food security and nutrition dynamics, which is expected to improve district strategic plans. The findings of the biannual Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) were shared with the government as evidence-based information supporting decision making. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs' (MIDIMAR) disaster communication system supported by WFP and UNDP became fully operational in ten pilot districts, and is expected to be expanded to remaining ones. Through this system and prior trainings on emergency needs assessment, the country's disaster management capabilities have progressively strengthened.

Under the Homegrown School Feeding project, schools were selected in partnership with the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and district officials. Subsequent to this selection, WFP worked closely with HGSF coordinators, District Education Officers, head teachers and local government to form HGSF committees at each school to oversee the programme and transfer ownership to the community. WFP also provided technical assistance to MINEDUC to formulate a national school feeding policy and strategy.

The One UN nutrition programme successfully contributed to reduce stunting and anaemia among project beneficiaries, however the two years' time-frame was too short to achieve a significant impact on stunting reduction and eventually eliminate malnutrition. However, during this period, young children's diets improved in terms of both diversity and frequency of feeding, while minimum acceptable diet improved among enrolled children.

In 2016, WFP successfully provided emergency food assistance to flood affected populations in Gakenke district as part of a joint One UN response to the governments' request for assistance.

Further, WFP maintained and scaled up its relief assistance to refugees and returnees to respond to increased needs due to additional influx of beneficiaries from Burundi. Assistance was increasingly provided through cash-based transfers (CBT).

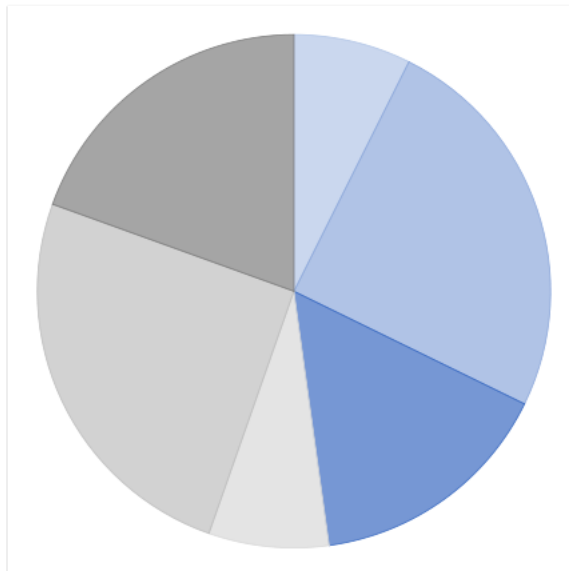


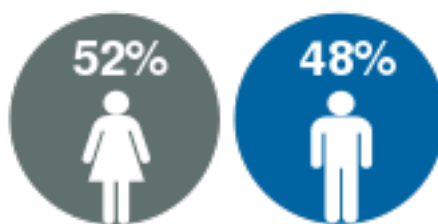
Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	26,092	26,709	52,801
Children (5-18 years)	87,648	88,688	176,336
Adults (18 years plus)	54,957	68,783	123,740
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	168,697	184,180	352,877

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	334	85	84	1,247	62	1,810
Single Country IR-EMOP	706	52	207	-	9	974
Single Country PRRO	10,977	909	3,467	1,985	184	17,522
Total Food Distributed in 2016	12,017	1,046	3,758	3,232	255	20,307



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	400,427	-	-
Single Country PRRO	4,419,360	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	4,819,786	-	-

Supply Chain

Food purchases through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) were critical for operations, accounting for the purchase of the vast majority of cereals, pulses, SuperCereal, Plumpy'Sup, sugar, vegetable oil and High Energy Biscuits (HEBs). GCMF storage facilities in Kigali included locally procured cereals from smallholder farmers, and ensured that essential commodities were immediately available for distribution to refugees once contributions were confirmed, while purchases through regional GCMF stores reduced lead times by up to eight weeks. Further, within the context of the GCMF, WFP Rwanda will start procuring locally produced fortified nutritious foods from the newly established Africa Improved Foods (AIF) factory. This initiative will enable the Country Office to acquire sensitive products with a longer functional shelf-life than if internationally procured. It also has the benefit of leveraging our procurement capacity (a contract has been signed for a yearly amount of 25,000 mt), so that AIF is confident they will have a return on investment.

All transportation of food commodities to refugee camps was done by commercial transporters. Competitive tendering ensured the most cost-efficient transport companies were identified, and all contracted companies delivered food on time, as planned. Some delays were noted in deliveries from Mombasa due to differences in the clearance procedures between the Revenue Authorities of Rwanda and Kenya. In some circumstances, dispatch of some imported commodities to Rwanda was initially delayed due to the need for additional testing to ensure compliance with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) standards. However, close collaboration with RSB allowed waive on some of these requirements ensuring timely deliveries of these commodities.

WFP worked with Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) for commodity storage and handling management in the refugee camps. To facilitate easier delivery to schools and nutrition centres, WFP prepositioned food at the Huye Field Office. Secondary transport of food commodities to schools and nutrition centres was arranged through commercial transporters. For the nutrition programme, WFP worked with cooperating partner World Vision for the secondary transport, storage and handling of nutritional food commodities. This arrangement played an important role in successfully delivering food to all nutrition centres and in avoiding post-delivery losses. Under the school feeding programme, WFP worked closely with schools, providing training in food storage and handling that ensured the safety and integrity of all received food stocks.

WFP mitigated the risk of food losses by maintaining strict internal quality control mechanisms. A provision for loss recovery was included in contracts with commercial transporters. In addition, WFP ensured close monitoring of food stock expiry dates both in Kigali and at final distribution points, effectively mitigating potential losses from expiration.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,467	-	1,467
Corn Soya Blend	-	1,672	1,672
Iodised Salt	-	233	233
Maize	1,110	-	1,110
Maize Meal	673	-	673
Total	3,250	1,906	5,156
Percentage	63.0%	37.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	2,391
Corn Soya Blend	745
Maize	10,566
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	20
Sugar	150
Vegetable Oil	1,021
Total	14,893

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, the operational evaluation of the PRRO 200744 was completed, while another operational evaluation was initiated for the Country Programme 200539. The evaluation of the PRRO generated a set of recommendations for the Country Office for programmatic improvements and will also serve as lessons learned, which will inform the design of the Country Strategic Plan in 2017.

In line with the recommendations, the Country Office conducted a review of the transfer mechanism. The review concluded that the adoption of a multiple wallet debit card provided an opportunity to collaborate with UNHCR to provide assistance through cash for non-food items (NFIs) and food, using the same system. Consequently, the Country Office decided on the use of multiple wallet cash cards, in partnership with Equity Bank, which was successfully rolled out in all three cash camps, replacing the use of mobile transfers. The smart card or multiple wallet debit card enables refugees to easily access their monthly cash entitlements and buy the food of their choice, with the use of biometrics for identification checks. The multiple wallet debit card provided a platform for increased use of cash in assistance while ensuring enhanced protection and dignity to refugees.

In 2016, WFP conducted one market price assessment and monthly market price monitoring, of the major food items purchased by beneficiaries. These prices were used for further analysis to guide the decision-making process regarding the transfer / entitlement amount to beneficiaries, while taking into consideration recent food price increases and inflationary incidents. Consequently, a revision of the monthly transfer value is being undertaken by the Country Office. A cost-efficiency analysis was initiated to ensure that WFP's cash-based transfer interventions are cost-efficient and contribute to achieving intended outcomes to the beneficiaries. The Country Office aims to have these analyses completed by early 2017.

WFP in collaboration with its partners conducted a Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in all six refugee camps in May 2016. Key findings from SENS have already been presented to the Refugee Coordination Meeting (RCM), which advocates for improvements in nutrition responses.

Evaluation findings and recommendations along with the finalization of a gender baseline study informed the design of the Rwanda Country Gender Action Plan.

The Saemaul Zero Hunger Communities (SZHC) project had several lessons learned including readjusting plans in line with the seasonal calendar to ensure activities are well timed. Moving forward SZHC plans to organize beneficiaries in groups to facilitate timely and efficient transactions, and is considering a change in approach to Community Development Fund (CDF) contributions, so that beneficiaries can monitor their accounts themselves.

The implementation of the Homegrown School Feeding programme in 2016 confirmed the important role of support and contributions from parents for the sustainability of the school feeding programme at the local level. It was observed that project management committees were more functional and accountable when both parents and student representatives were included, therefore WFP will continue to advocate for their involvement and training. In addition, the leadership of the government at both central and decentralised levels remains crucial to the successful implementation of the school feeding programme.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The objective of the operation was to meet the food and nutritional needs of Burundian and Congolese refugees, Rwandan refugees returning home, and children from the host communities attending the same schools as refugee children, in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 1 and 2. Assistance was provided through cash based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food distributions and safety net interventions such as prevention of chronic malnutrition, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, and school meals. Assistance through CBT is implemented in three out of the six camps; Gihembe camp, Nyabiheke camp, and Kigeme camp.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	15,707,218
Food and Related Costs	48,212,751
Indirect Support Costs	5,866,447
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	19,886,418
Total	89,672,834

Project Activities

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months.

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children 6-59 months.

To address the specific nutritional needs of the most vulnerable groups in the camps, WFP provided age-appropriate supplementary fortified blended foods through nutritional safety-net activities. A targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) was provided to treat moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months in all refugee camps. Recently arrived Burundian refugees received Plumpy'Sup, while SuperCereal Plus was provided in protracted camp settings hosting Congolese refugees.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Activity: General Food Distribution in refugee camps and transit centres.

WFP provided monthly in-kind food or CBT to meet the food and nutrition needs of all refugees living in refugee camps and returnees in three transit centres in Rwanda.

WFP provided a monthly food basket composed of maize grain, beans, fortified oil and iodised salt to Congolese refugees in Kiziba camp in Karongi District, Mugombwa camp in Gisagara District. The same food commodities were provided for Burundian refugees in Mahama camp, Kirehe District, as well as the three reception centres in Bugesera, Nyanza and Nyagatare. SuperCereal was added in the food basket to Burundian refugees, replacing a part of the maize ration in response to the higher rate of acute malnutrition observed among this beneficiary group.

Monthly cash-based transfers continued to be provided to refugees in Gihembe camp, Gicumbi District, Nyabiheke camp in Gatsibo District and Kigeme camp in Nyamagabe District. Beneficiaries received 6,300 Rwandan Francs (approximately USD 7.7) per person per month. In these camps, WFP also provided the same in-kind food basket as detailed above to asylum seekers.

While the target for beneficiaries was slightly over-achieved due to new arrivals in the camps and additional returnees arriving at transit centres, the food distributed was slightly lower than planned due to delayed distributions towards the end of the year. Proportion of cash distributed against planned was lower due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meals and early childhood development (ECD) programme.

WFP provided school meals to all children attending primary and secondary schools in refugee camps and nearby host communities. To support children's attendance at school and reduce the pressure on household food security, WFP provided a mid-morning porridge of SuperCereal and sugar. In 2016, more primary school children were assisted due to new arrivals in Mahama camp and related establishment of new schools. The amount of food distributed was below plan as the ration size was reduced due to funding shortfalls.

The operation included an ECD component to support pre-primary school. A protection component ensures infants and small children are kept safe while parents are absent from home. UNICEF supports the infrastructure, care givers and educational materials, while WFP provided fortified porridge. However, as a result of limited resource availability, ECD support was only provided to Burundian refugees in Mahama camp. In 2017, WFP is planning to focus its resources and support to pre-primary and primary school children, while reducing support to secondary schools. The underachievement for residents beneficiaries refers to host community school children. The planning figures did not take into account that more Burundian children attended targeted schools than children from the host communities.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 2.3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

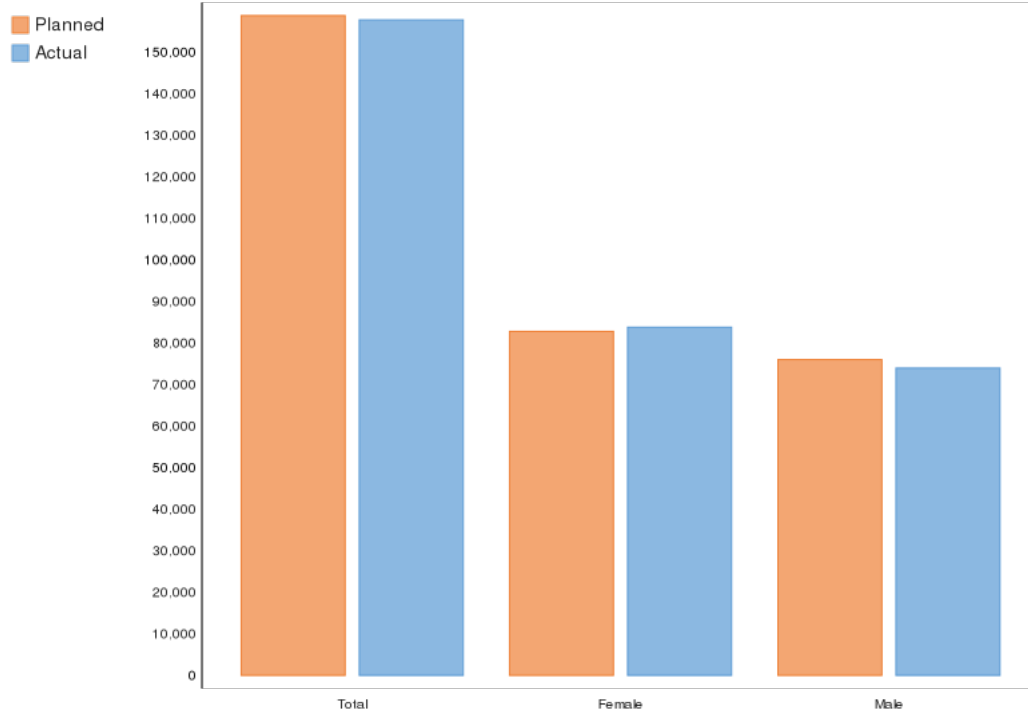
Activity 1: Prevention of chronic malnutrition in children 6-23 months and PLW.

Blanket supplementary feeding (BSFP) to prevent stunting and micronutrient deficiencies was provided for children aged 6 - 23 months and PLW in all camps. PLW received SuperCereal, oil and sugar, while SuperCereal Plus was provided for children through the intervention.

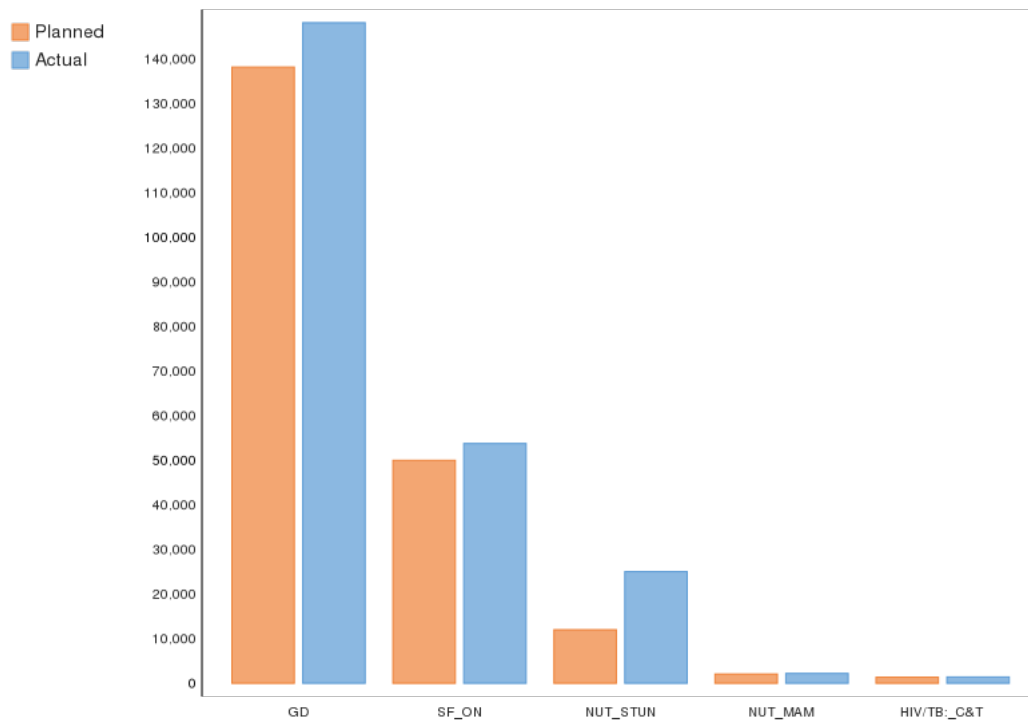
Activity 2: Prevention of malnutrition of people living with HIV and TB patients.

Nutritional support was also provided for people living with HIV on ART and TB patients in all camps, in order to encourage continued treatment and to prevent malnutrition. ART and TB patients received SuperCereal, oil and sugar.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

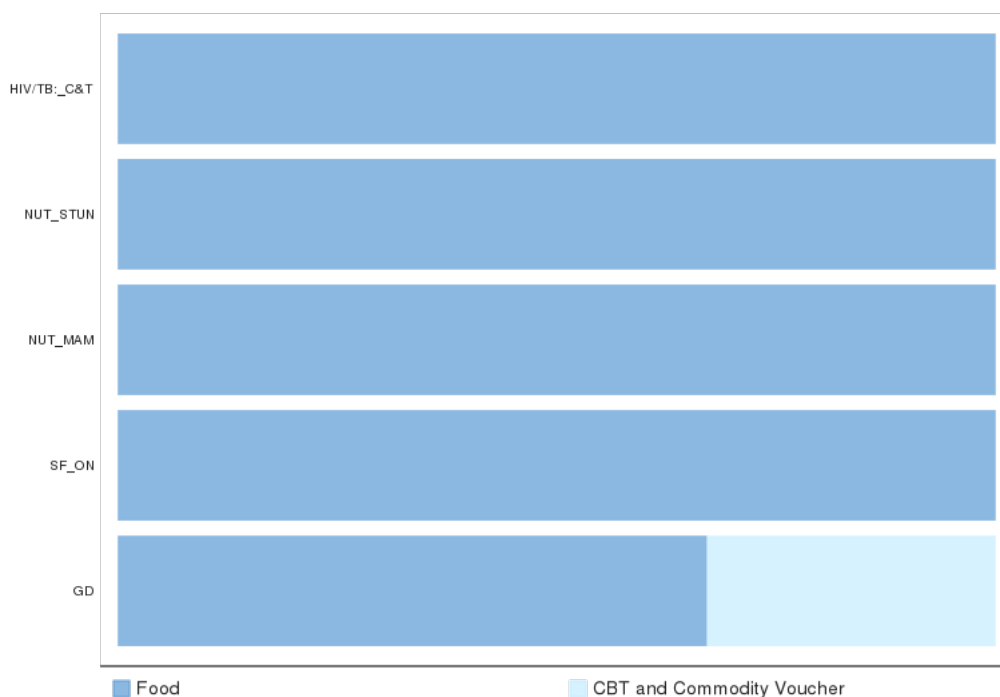


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	4,041	3,467	85.8%
Corn Soya Blend	3,267	1,972	60.4%
High Energy Biscuits	-	2	-
Iodised Salt	168	139	82.3%
Maize	12,547	10,945	87.2%
Maize Meal	-	31	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	9	11	133.5%
Sugar	202	46	22.6%
Vegetable Oil	1,069	909	85.0%
Total	21,303	17,522	82.3%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	5,038,528	4,419,360	87.7%
Total	5,038,528	4,419,360	87.7%

Operational Partnerships

In 2016, WFP worked closely with a range of partners including government ministries, United Nations organisations, NGOs, and private sector partners. WFP's continued partnership with UNHCR was essential for the operation. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Refugees and Disaster Management (MIDIMAR), WFP and UNHCR co-led the One UN Development Results Group for Humanitarian Response and Disaster Management. WFP and UNHCR also co-chaired cash based transfer (CBT) coordination meetings, both in Kigali and at field level, involving all partners and stakeholders.

In response to the continued influx of Burundian refugees, MIDIMAR chaired weekly Refugee Coordination meetings with the high-level involvement of all UN agencies and partners, while WFP and UNHCR co-chaired regular food and nutrition sector coordination meetings to ensure the effective coordination of food and nutrition assistance. Humanitarian assistance across all sectors in Rwanda was coordinated in cooperation with neighbouring countries through the multi-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP).

WFP continued existing partnerships with UNHCR (provision of beneficiary lists) and ADRA (food distribution and provision of NFIs) for general food distributions and school feeding. The Country Office also worked through UNHCR with partners Save the Children, American Refugee Committee (ARC), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) and Plan International for nutrition interventions, including the provision of nutrition education and counselling to targeted refugees in order to increase diet diversity.

WFP worked with UNICEF to implement the government's 1,000 days nutrition campaign to combat stunting in all refugee camps. In 2016, WFP continued the nutrition, education and counseling programme, a social and behaviour change communication approach to address malnutrition issues in refugee camps. The programme was implemented in partnership with ARC and Plan International and focused on activities such as nutrition education meetings, mother-to-mother support groups and cooking demonstrations, also engaging men.

To provide cash-based transfers in 2016, WFP partnered with World Vision International (WVI) and with private partners including I&M Bank, mVisa, Airtel and Equity Bank Rwanda Ltd. The engagement with partners played an essential role in the roll out of a debit smart card as a new delivery mechanism of cash assistance in the camps, as of June 2016. The smart card has proven to be a cost-efficient, flexible and easy tool for beneficiaries to access their entitlement, and has resulted in over 80 percent reduction of the complaints received during the disbursement cycle.

Performance Monitoring

In 2016, two rounds of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were conducted in May and November to collect data on corporate food security outcomes, as well as gather information on beneficiaries' access to, and utilization of, assistance. This data was supplemented by their perceptions and satisfaction on the assistance received. Enumerators collected data using Android tablets. Households were selected using simple random sampling from UNHCR beneficiary lists in each camp, allowing the collection of statistically representative data. The first round of PDM conducted in May was done jointly with the SENS in the same camps to gather information on nutrition outcomes. In order to obtain relevant nutrition data, the prevalence of households with children aged 6-59 months was factored into the sampling frame. PDM data was submitted electronically from the tablets to ONA, an online data visualization platform. Capturing of data using tablets improved data quality and saved time on data entry. It is also environment friendly as it eliminates the need to print paper questionnaires. The ONA platform was instrumental in providing quick analysis on data collection and sharing it with Country Office management and relevant technical units.

In 2016, WFP Rwanda expanded the piloting of remote monitoring to enhance the efficiency, reliability and timeliness of primary data collection through remote surveys. This involved contacting households for short surveys via voice calls on their mobile phones. Remote monitoring is complementary to face-to-face surveys to collect data on food security outcomes. A cost analysis is to be conducted to decide on coverage and frequency of remote monitoring in the future.

Additionally, the Country Office conducted three rounds of food basket monitoring (FBM) in April, July and September 2016 covering all refugee camps. FBM serves the main purpose of verifying that the quantities of food received by beneficiaries correspond to the defined entitlement. Similarly to PDM, FBM was conducted using externally engaged enumerators who collected information on Android tablets.

All monitoring exercises were conducted in a gender sensitive manner including equal gender proportion among enumerators and camp-guides, as well as collection of sex and age-disaggregated data for process and outcome indicators. Since mid-2015, the Country Office is fully utilizing the corporate system COMET for recording and tracking all output and outcome related data.

Results/Outcomes

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1.1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months.

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months.

Following the trend of previous years, all targets were well achieved for the intervention to treat moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months among both Congolese and Burundian refugees. In 2016, there was a reduction in the default rate and the non-response rate remained low. These findings can partly be attributed to the continuous positive impact of WFP's nutrition, education and counseling programme, which began in 2015 and has provided training for parents as well as community sensitization on nutrition, as well as the use of appropriate nutritious products among Burundian refugees. The coverage rate for the treatment programme remained stable and above the corporate target.

As children aged 6-23 months were enrolled in the prevention of stunting intervention, it was rare for them to be malnourished, explaining the lower figure reached for this age group. The reason for overachievement for children aged 24-59 months, was the influx of new refugees from Burundi.

Strategic Objective: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies (SO1)

Outcome 1.2: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals.

Activity: General Food Distribution in refugee camps.

The post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise carried out in all refugee camps in November 2016 collected statistically representative data on food security outcome indicators, which was disaggregated by gender and type of modality to conduct meaningful comparisons and trend analysis.

The household Food Consumption Score (FCS) is used as a proxy for household food security. Food consumption indicators are designed to reflect the quantity and quality of people's diets. The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. Poor FCS levels remained low and stable in camps receiving in-kind food assistance, while there was a slight deterioration in camps receiving cash assistance. The main reasons for this are likely to be increased food prices in the last two quarters of 2016 coupled with less food availability on local markets due to a prolonged drought during the year. In late 2016, WFP initiated the process of revising the transfer value with the aim of improving the food security status of targeted beneficiaries. The PDM findings did not show any significant differences in poor FCS when comparing female and male-headed households, neither in food nor cash assisted camps.

The dietary diversity score (DDS) measured the number of different food groups consumed in the seven days prior to the monitoring period. It is a good complement to the FCS since it provides a complete picture of the household diet. Monitoring in 2016 did not show any notable changes in DDS as compared to the same in 2015, and results showed very similar levels in food and cash assisted camps, as well as between households headed by women/men. However, the DDS in both food and cash assisted camps remains below the corporate target, emphasizing that low diet diversity is a lingering issue in the refugee context in Rwanda.

The coping strategy index (CSI) is a tool that measures the frequency and severity of behaviours that households engage in when facing food shortages. On average, the CSI deteriorated in cash assisted camps, likely as a result of the same reasons that caused an increase in the poor FCS. The findings indicated that households were using

negative coping strategies such as reducing number of meals eaten in a day or limiting portion sizes more frequently to compensate for food shortages compared to last year. No statistically significant changes were found in the CSI of food assisted populations.

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meals and ECD programme.

In 2016, WFP continued to provide school meals to primary school-children in and around refugee camps. All targeted schools received assistance as planned. While there was no significant change to retention rates as compared to last year, which remain very high, the annual rate of change in enrolment saw a considerable increase mainly due to the opening of new schools at Mahama camp during the year, enabling the increased enrolment of Burundian children (8,500 new beneficiaries).

Strategic Objective: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)

Outcome 2.3: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Activity 1: Prevention of chronic malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and PLW.

In 2016, WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned through the intervention due to new arrivals and new born babies with their mothers being enrolled in the programme. All targeted health centres for the prevention of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies intervention were reached during the year. Consequently, targets in terms of coverage and participation were largely achieved following the trend of previous years, confirming the stabilizing impact of the programme. The achievement of targets also highlights the importance of the continuous outreach made by WFP and cooperating partners in the camps to encourage participation in supplementary feeding activities. Another positive trend that can partly be attributed to the sustained implementation of the programme is the increase in children consuming a minimum acceptable diet where the proportion has tripled since the baseline.

Activity 2: Prevention of malnutrition of people living with HIV and TB patients.

As for participation under the nutritional support programme for TB patients and people living with HIV on ART, the target was exceeded following 2015 trends. This high level of achievement suggests that sensitization and outreach activities to encourage individuals to maintain their participation in treatment programmes were successful.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

PRRO 200744 successfully emphasized women's central role in managing food rations and CBT, with over 70 percent of food ration cards or phones for cash transfer issued in women's names. Management of food by women is a common cultural practice with beneficiaries confirming that greater authority over the rations contributes to their self-esteem and dignity.

In line with evaluation recommendations, WFP joined in the inter-agency initiative launched in 2016 by organisations working in the refugee camps to support refugee protection with a comprehensive gender assessment in the six camps hosting refugees; namely Gihembe, Kigeme, Kiziba, Mahama, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke. The aim of the assessment was to provide a sound gender baseline to enable gender equality programming in policy and operational decisions among governmental institutions and non-governmental partners. In all six camps, there was low representation of women in refugee executive committees, Quartier Committees, and Village Committees. Moreover, all camps with cash assistance and general food distribution in most partnered households reported that refugee women feel empowered by cash assistance, while men feel anxious, disempowered, and project gender violence.

The PRRO operational evaluation recommended encouraging men to participate more in household resource management to balance out responsibility. This was to mitigate putting the blame on women in case of problems accessing cash, seasonal food prices or mismanaging allotment for non-essentials like alcohol. The evaluation team also recommended more discussion of the prevention of blaming women, or addressing some men's feelings of being deprived of responsibility when rations are in women's names. The Country Office has already started to work on these problems since the 2016 UNHCR-led joint assessments of the refugee camps through further sensitizations.

Decision-making among beneficiaries showed similar trends in both cash camps and food camps, but with varying proportions. In both cases, the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions over the use

of cash, voucher or food increased significantly, and exceeded targets. In line with this trend, both women and men sole decision-makers decreased overall. This was likely the result of continued sensitisations for both women and men through the NEC programme, which addressed behaviours and practices linked to unequal gender norms in households, stressing the importance of informed decision-making related to food and nutrition issues. The Country Office has been regionally recognized for the good practice examples of applying innovative approaches to target and engage men in nutrition sensitization and communications.

The target for the proportion of women in committee leadership positions in cash camps was reached, exceeding 2015 numbers. On the other hand, food camps saw a decrease of women in committee leadership positions, which was likely due to newly formed management committees in the Burundian refugee camp, reflecting traditional roles. WFP will continue sensitization efforts to address this.

In cash camps, training for women project committee members increased slightly but is still below target. While training for women in food camps also fell short of target, numbers are closer to reaching the target number of women trained than in cash camps. In 2017 as part of the Country Gender Action Plan, the Country Office will solidify training efforts in both food and cash camps.

A gender baseline study for WFP Rwanda was carried out in November 2016, in order to assess where the Country Office currently stands in terms of progress towards gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), and to identify opportunities for more effective integration of gender into WFP's interventions. This baseline study informed the Country Gender Action Plan and ensures it is in line with the corporate Gender Action Plan (GAP), which was developed to translate the goal of the Gender Policy (2015-2020) into concrete and measurable actions and accountabilities to be implemented before 2020.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2016, there were numerous actors and processes involved in accountability, and implementation of complaints and feedback mechanisms in both food and cash camps. These included a food and cash distribution camp committee, the opportunity to raise concerns about food distribution with ADRA and UNHCR during distributions, and finally, a complaints box and a toll-free line regarding cash distributions maintained by World Vision. WFP kept an open line of communication with beneficiaries, through a steady presence of WFP field monitors in all camps to help in this respect.

In cash-assisted camps, there were slight improvements in beneficiary knowledge about the programme, their entitlements, and complaints procedures, with the proportion of beneficiaries with this knowledge remaining above target. This can be attributed to more sensitisation occurring in 2016, as well as the switch from mVisa to the Equity Bank smart card modality.

In food-assisted camps, there were very significant improvements in both women's and men's knowledge about the programme, entitlements and complaints procedures. Although the numbers were still below the corporate target, the great strides in improvement can be attributed to the fact that Burundian refugees are still newly arrived and continue to learn more about the assistance WFP provides. WFP will continue efforts to increase sensitisations.

WFP ensured that beneficiaries had access to information about their entitlements, distribution schedules and complaints mechanisms through regular town hall meetings, monthly coordination meetings with refugee representatives and food management committee members, SMS, and posters.

A regional comparative data analysis on gender and accountability to affected populations (AAP) reported in 2016 showed that over 90 percent of the sampled beneficiaries in Rwanda reported being aware of the targeting process when asked the question, "Do you know why you are receiving food?" In Rwanda, over 60 percent of beneficiaries received information of the day and time of distribution before the actual distribution, and over 60 percent of beneficiaries were aware of their ration entitlement.

In 2016, all beneficiaries surveyed in both camps regardless of gender did not report experiencing any safety problems when travelling to, from and/or at a WFP programming site. The lack of safety issues in both cash and food camps can be attributed to joint camp management through partnerships with UNHCR, MIDIMAR, and the National Police, with the latter two providing additional security in Mahama camp.

The 2016 PRRO evaluation found that more could be done to improve accountability through ensuring camp committees are aware of what is being done to follow up on concerns they have raised. Furthermore, positive engagement and strong overall camp-level coordination with refugee camp committees and other formal institutions such as food and cash distribution committees should be continued, with informal groupings including women and youth groups. Other suggested measures include having workshops and cross-visits between refugee camps when focusing on challenging aspects such as gender-based violence (GBV) or self-reliance.

In order to increase WFP Rwanda and partners' staff capacities on protection, gender and AAP, a protection and gender support mission was undertaken by the Regional Humanitarian Advisor and the Regional Protection Advisor. The mission was conducted together with the Regional Gender Strategy Expert who simultaneously undertook a four-day gender baseline study in the Country Office. Activities of the mission included facilitation of a one-day training on protection, gender and AAP for the Country Office programme unit and cooperating partners' staff. Furthermore, facilitation of a half-day training of trainers for selected staff of field-offices and partners occurred, which enabled them to conduct respective protection and gender training for their colleagues.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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All children under two years of age, in refugee camps are provided with of fortified corn soy blend plus.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	76,000	82,800	158,800	73,960	83,802	157,762	97.3%	101.2%	99.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	12,840	12,460	25,300	14,990	14,919	29,909	116.7%	119.7%	118.2%
Children (5-18 years)	34,040	34,260	68,300	37,398	38,036	75,434	109.9%	111.0%	110.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	29,120	36,080	65,200	21,572	30,847	52,419	74.1%	85.5%	80.4%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	63,749	69,453	133,202	66,114	75,826	141,940	103.7%	109.2%	106.6%
Returnees	2,394	2,608	5,002	2,808	3,410	6,218	117.3%	130.8%	124.3%
Residents	9,857	10,739	20,596	4,514	5,090	9,604	45.8%	47.4%	46.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	93,200	45,000	138,200	99,438	48,720	148,158	106.7%	108.3%	107.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	50,000	-	50,000	53,789	-	53,789	107.6%	-	107.6%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,090	-	2,090	2,221	-	2,221	106.3%	-	106.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	12,020	-	12,020	25,039	-	25,039	208.3%	-	208.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	1,360	-	1,360	1,414	-	1,414	104.0%	-	104.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	18,640	9,000	27,640	19,888	9,744	29,632	106.7%	108.3%	107.2%
School Feeding (on-site)	50,000	-	50,000	53,789	-	53,789	107.6%	-	107.6%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	2,090	-	2,090	2,221	-	2,221	106.3%	-	106.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	12,020	-	12,020	25,039	-	25,039	208.3%	-	208.3%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	1,360	-	1,360	1,414	-	1,414	104.0%	-	104.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	13,544	14,096	27,640	14,093	15,539	29,632	104.1%	110.2%	107.2%
Total participants	13,544	14,096	27,640	14,093	15,539	29,632	104.1%	110.2%	107.2%
Total beneficiaries	67,000	71,200	138,200	70,462	77,696	148,158	105.2%	109.1%	107.2%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	4,507	4,293	8,800	2,165	2,227	4,392	48.0%	51.9%	49.9%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	21,102	20,098	41,200	24,651	24,746	49,397	116.8%	123.1%	119.9%
Total participants	25,609	24,391	50,000	26,816	26,973	53,789	104.7%	110.6%	107.6%
Total beneficiaries	25,609	24,391	50,000	26,816	26,973	53,789	104.7%	110.6%	107.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	547	676	1,223	391	881	1,272	71.5%	130.3%	104.0%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	62	75	137	64	78	142	103.2%	104.0%	103.6%
Total participants	609	751	1,360	455	959	1,414	74.7%	127.7%	104.0%
Total beneficiaries	609	751	1,360	455	959	1,414	74.7%	127.7%	104.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	708	595	1,303	439	445	884	62.0%	74.8%	67.8%
Children (24-59 months)	413	374	787	667	670	1,337	161.5%	179.1%	169.9%
Total beneficiaries	1,121	969	2,090	1,106	1,115	2,221	98.7%	115.1%	106.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	3,399	3,421	6,820	6,157	6,354	12,511	181.1%	185.7%	183.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	5,200	5,200	-	12,528	12,528	-	240.9%	240.9%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	3,399	8,621	12,020	6,157	18,882	25,039	181.1%	219.0%	208.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>75.00	93.30	91.90	93.80
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly Cooperating Partner Report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	4.60	6.10	2.80
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<15.00	2.10	2.00	3.40
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TSFP FOR MODERATELY MALNOURISHED CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>90.00	112.90	100.70	100.80
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	0.60	1.40	5.66

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	0.40	1.70	5.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	0.80	1.00	5.70
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.20	4.20	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.12	4.14	3.96
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.24	4.36	4.08
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	9.30	8.00	12.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	2.50	3.40	4.08
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	2.60	4.20	4.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<2.00	2.30	2.50	3.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.10	4.10	4.20
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	3.98	4.00	4.12
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>4.50	4.15	4.16	4.34
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<11.00	12.00	10.80	12.00
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.10, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	98.60	99.30	97.00
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.10, Base value: 2014.10, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	>90.00	98.20	99.20	96.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.02, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.02, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02, Secondary data</i>	=6.00	5.80	1.30	10.10
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>REFUGEE CAMPS, Project End Target: 2017.02, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2015.02, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.02, Secondary data</i>	=6.00	2.60	2.46	14.80
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	97.40	91.00	96.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>90.00	92.90	90.00	97.30
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>BSFP FOR PREVENTION OF STUNTING FOR CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey</i>	>50.00	13.70	33.50	41.50
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>NUTRITIONAL SUPPORT FOR PLHIV AND TB PATIENTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	-	99.00	100.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	9	9	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	15	15	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	9.70	20.95	38.21
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	9.30	16.49	36.88
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	80.60	70.49	55.37
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	84.30	61.86	55.32
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	9.70	8.56	6.42
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>25.00	6.40	21.65	7.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	40.00	41.38	47.10
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	42.31	48.72	41.90

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	50.00	42.86	45.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	56.76	53.57	50.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	65.80	86.90	88.70
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	65.20	50.20	79.80
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	99.30	96.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	65.00	81.50	82.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>80.00	53.70	47.30	71.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	98.70	94.70	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	65.40	84.00	85.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	59.60	48.80	76.10
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CASH CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>FOOD CAMPS, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	99.00	95.40	100.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>1,317,792.00	974,947.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=0.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>RWANDA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00530-18	Iodised Salt	-	28

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00530-18	Maize	-	623
European Commission	EEC-C-00566-01	Maize	-	700
European Commission	EEC-C-00566-01	Vegetable Oil	-	106
Japan	JPN-C-00512-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	396
Japan	JPN-C-00512-01	Iodised Salt	-	112
Japan	JPN-C-00512-01	Sugar	-	25
Japan	JPN-C-00512-01	Vegetable Oil	-	446
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	114
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	564
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	15
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	237
UN CERF	001-C-01489-01	Beans	-	158
UN CERF	001-C-01489-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	75
UN CERF	001-C-01489-01	Maize	-	706
United Kingdom	UK -C-00269-02	Maize	-	242
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-01	Beans	-	364
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	160
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-01	Iodised Salt	-	28
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-01	Maize	-	980
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-01	Vegetable Oil	-	120
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-03	Beans	-	210
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	320
United Kingdom	UK -C-00328-03	Vegetable Oil	-	62
USA	USA-C-01138-02	Maize	-	145
USA	USA-C-01138-03	Beans	-	600
USA	USA-C-01138-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	518
USA	USA-C-01138-03	Maize	-	2,456
USA	USA-C-01138-04	Beans	-	1,048
USA	USA-C-01138-04	Corn Soya Blend	-	135
USA	USA-C-01138-04	Iodised Salt	-	28
USA	USA-C-01138-04	Maize	-	3,128
USA	USA-C-01138-05	Beans	-	1,147
USA	USA-C-01138-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,020
USA	USA-C-01138-05	Maize	-	2,070

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
		Total	-	19,085